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LONDON, SATURDAY, APRIL 18, 1896.

CONTENTS.—N° 225.

NOTES:—Chaucer's 'Anelida and Arcite,' 301—Chalice of William of Wickham, 302—Farnhurst, 303—Bedstaves—Robert Burns, 304—Chalmers's 'Biographical Dictionary'—Repeating Rifles—Palimpsest Brass—"Abbeyed"—St. Mary Woolnoth, 305—Fairy Powder—Fan—"Disgruntled"—James Thomson, 306.

QUERIES:—Mayhew—Author Wanted—Sir W. Scroggs—Jas. Sharp—Pepys—Duty on Auctions—'She Stoops to Conquer'—Jeanne d'Arc—"Haggis"—John Hoole—'Les Gentilshommes Chasseurs'—Cook's 'Voyages'—"Park Bounds," 307—Constance of Beverley—May Queen—Lawrence Shirley—Capt. P. Fisher—Southwark M.P.s—Balderic le Teuton—Position of Communion Table—Maioli—Early Oxford—Thos. Man—Armorial—"Scotoscope"—R. Stedman—Moule, Vanneck, and Blackett—The Label, 308—"Northumbrian"—St. Michael's Bannock—Ivy Lane and the Authorized Version—Authors Wanted, 309.

REPLIES:—Date of First Easter, 309—"Harmonious Blacksmith," 311—Burial by Torchlight—Margarine—Enigma—Swans—Source of Poem, 312—Stone at Bebington—Plot to Capture Penn—Portrait of Paley—Lady H. Stanhope—Brynmawr College—Chambers Family—Portrait of Mary, Queen of Scots—Spenser: Description of Fishes, 313—Dolley—Smoking in Church—Sermon—Madame de Sévigné—"Dogmatism"—Weighing the Earth, 314—'A Million of Facts'—Joseph Weekes—Bunhill Fields—John Worthington—Siege of Derry, 315—"Roughs"—Ecclesiastical Directories—Taafe—Sir R. Jenkinson, 316—Berks Militia—"Pessimism"—Evelyn's 'Memoirs'—Folk-lore: Perforated Stones—Andrea Ferrara, 317—French Troops at Fishguard Bay—Envelopes—Additions to 'N. E. D.'—'School for Scandal,' 318.

NOTES ON BOOKS:—'Dictionary of National Biography,' Vol. XLVI.—North's 'Plutarch's Lives,' Vols. V. and VI.—'Oxford English Dictionary'—Jacobs's 'Jewish Ideals.'

Notes.

CHAUCER'S 'ANELIDA AND ARCITE.'

I offer the following suggestions in the hope that they may be of value in throwing some light on the obscurity that surrounds Chaucer's 'Anelida and Arcite.' The subject of the fragment is briefly this. Anelida, a young lady of the highest rank, is basely deserted by the faithless knight Arcite, who has fallen desperately in love with another woman. The peculiar way in which this story is dovetailed into the Theseus legend, Chaucer's mystification as to a Latin original from which he professes to have derived his story, and the tone of sarcasm which seems to characterize certain passages in the poem, afford ground for the suspicion that the work may have had some reference to recent incidents in real life. It happens that history records a remarkable Court scandal, which not only may have suggested his subject to Chaucer, but may also have been the immediate occasion of the poem. Under date 1387, the following passage occurs in Walsingham's 'History':—

"Accidit his diebus, ut Robertus de Veer, elatus de honoribus quos Rex impendebat eidem, jugiter suam repudiaret uxorem, juvenculam nobilem atque pulchram, genitam de illustri Edwardi Regis filia, Isabella; et aliam duceret, quæ cum Regina Anna venerat de Boemia, ut fertur, cujusdam sellarii filiam, ignobilem prorsus atque fœdam; ob quam causam magna surrepsit occasio scandalorum: cujus nomen erat, in vulgari idiomate, 'Launcecrona.' Favebat sibi in his omnibus ipse Rex....."—Wals., 'Hist. Angl.,' ed. Riley, ii, p. 160.

Moreover, according to Froissart, the Duke of Ireland

"was so greatly enamoured with one of the queen's damsels, called the Landgravine, that he could never quit her. She was a tolerably handsome, pleasant lady, whom the queen had brought with her from Bohemia. The Duke of Ireland loved her with such ardour that he was desirous of making her, if possible, his duchess by marriage. He took great pains to obtain a divorce from his present duchess.....from Urban VI., whom the English and Germans acknowledged as Pope. All the good people of England were much astonished and shocked at this; for the duchess was granddaughter of the gallant King Edward and the excellent Queen Philippa, being the daughter of the Princess Isabella.....Smitten and blinded by his love, he was using every means to obtain a divorce, and had promised the lady he would make her his wife, if he had the king and queen's consent, and a dispensation from Rome, which the Pope would not dare refuse him, for his present lady was a Clementist, and the Lord de Coucy, her father, had made war in Italy for Clement, against Urban.....Thus was he urging on matters according to his promise to the Landgravine of Bohemia, and would not have any connexion with his wife by legal marriage."—Froissart, Johnes edition, bk. iii. ch. lxxxi.; see also ch. lxxviii.

Froissart's account of the scandal is fuller than Walsingham's, and, in view of the bias of the latter, is perhaps more trustworthy. The new duchess could hardly have been base-born, and the name given her *in vulgari idiomate*—Launcecrona—seems to be a corruption of, or possibly a pun upon, her German title mentioned by Froissart. In the 'Chronicon Angliæ' (ed. E. M. Thompson, p. 378) her name, *in suo idiomate*, is given as Launcrona, which is a nearer approximation to the German word. The divorced duchess, named Philippa, was born in 1367 ('Dict. Nat. Biog.,' "Isabella"). I think it is by no means improbable that Chaucer undertook the poem as an eloquent poetic appeal, in order to move the Court to active interference in, as well as to sympathy with, the cause of Philippa, and that the work, taken up, perhaps, at short notice, was abruptly abandoned by him when it was known that the duke had definitely applied for a divorce. From the course of Walsingham's narrative I infer that the divorce and second marriage took place in the early part of 1387.* As some time must necessarily have elapsed before the Papal dispensation could have been obtained, we may perhaps assign the poem to the year 1386, the date to which, I believe, it has been tentatively assigned by Koch.

So far as I know, there is no ascertained fact in relation to Chaucer's life or literary work which would in any way invalidate the hypothesis here submitted. On the other hand, there are considerations which give a colour of probability to the hypothesis.

1. The case appears to have created a great sensation at the time, and to have given rise to angry feelings in certain quarters. To Chaucer

* Dugdale gives 1388, erroneously.

the matter would have been of deep interest. His own feelings must have been stirred by the scandalous treatment accorded to a granddaughter of the great Edward and Philippa, his former patrons and benefactors; while to his sensitiveness as an artist the pathos of the poor lady's situation must have appealed as a stirring subject for poetic treatment. The experiences of Philippa—so similar to Anelida's—may well have been the inspiring source of the 'Compleynt' of the latter, in which, if I may say so, Chaucer appears to have concentrated much of his power, for, besides being his *chef-d'œuvre* in ingenious versification, it exhibits intense pathos, and, in its presentment of heart and mind in conflict and of the play and transition of various emotions, it is one of the best examples he has left us of his genuine dramatic ability.

2. Anelida may be regarded as a portrait of Philippa; they are both young, beautiful, and of the highest rank. It is perhaps significant that Anelida is said to be "of twenty yer of elde" (l. 78), for this happens to be the age of Philippa at the period referred to.

3. It is worthy of notice that Anelida is styled the "Quene of Ermony" (=Armenia). About the time we are dealing with the unfortunate Leon, King of Armenia, who had been deprived of his kingdom by the Saracens and had found an asylum in Paris, visited England in order to arrange a peace between the kingdoms of France and England, as he, apparently, wished to secure the united support of the two countries in an effort to recover his kingdom. He failed in his mission, but was granted a pension by King Richard. He made an attempt to visit England a second time, but was refused a safe-conduct (Wals., 'Hist. Angl.,' and Frois., bk. iii. ch. xxii., xxiv., xliii.). These events, according to Walsingham, occurred in 1386, and therefore must have been almost coincident with the events leading to Philippa's divorce in 1387. The misfortunes of the king must have been a topic of general interest at the time, and this perhaps would explain Chaucer's description of Anelida as the "Quene of Ermony," for under this expression there may lie the suggestion that she, too, had been deprived of her sovereign rights by the infidel, and that her cause called urgently for the intervention of some powerful Theseus.

4. There is perhaps a special appropriateness in Chaucer's language in ll. 183–187 of the poem, in which he describes the "newe lady" as putting Arcite through his paces and handling him as skilfully as she would her horse. History informs us that the side-saddle came into England with Queen Anne and her Bohemians, and it is possible that the Landgravine who so captivated Robert de Vere was an accomplished horsewoman. The matter is perhaps not capable of demonstration, but I would invite attention to Walsingham's language, in which, possibly, there is an indication that the lady belonged to the genus "horsey." In the passage above quoted she is described as "sellarii filia." In D'Arnis one of the meanings assigned to *sellarius* is "sellarum confector," "sellier"; and in the 'Catholicon Anglicum' "sadyller" is glossed *sellarius*. If Walsingham means to describe her as a "saddler's daughter," may we not see in this expression an illustration of the perversion that often takes place when statements are transmitted through the distorting medium of gossip? The lady may have been spoken of—let us say—as one who knew all about "saddles," or as one who had brought the new saddle from her fatherland, and this, in the mouths of the ignorant or biassed, might easily have been perverted into the rumour recorded by the St. Albans chronicler. I should add that in the 'Chronicon Angliæ' (p. 378) she is called a "cellarii filia," but "sellarii" is Riley's reading in both Walsingham's 'History' and the 'Ypodigma Neustriæ.'

J. B. Bilderbeck.

Madras, South India.

CHALICE OF WILLIAM OF WICKHAM WITH RIVETT FAMILY OF SUFFOLK.

Sir R. Gipps, in his account of old Suffolk families, *circa* 1660 (British Museum MS. Department), republished in *Proceedings* of the Suffolk Institute of Archæology, 1893, refers, in his account of this ancient family, to the chalice given them by William of Wickham, of which a fuller account appears in the Davy MS. (Brit. Mus. Add. MS. 19,146), taken from Ryce's 'Suffolk.' The extract is given below:—

"Novr 12th, 1656. Mr. George Revet, Uncle to the Heire, shewed me in Bildeston Hall a very faire Cup, or Chalice, given to theire Ffamily by William of Wickham, Bishop of Winchester, in the Time of the Reigne of K. Edward, and told mee of a Priviledge belonging to theire Ffamily—that any sonne of that Ffamily sent to Winchester Schoole is there from the time of Coming to have 'Victum, vestitum et omnia necessaria,' and then to be preferred in New Colledge in Oxford, which was founded by the saide William Wickham. The Sonne of a Daughter of that ffamily was sent thither not many Yeares since who challenged, and enjoyed that benefit."

The "priviledge" is explained by the family being founder's kin, and the name, I find, is so included in Winchester and New College records.

I am anxious to trace, with the assistance of your readers, the chalice referred to above. It probably bears the bishop's arms, and those of Rivett, Argent, three bars sable, in chief as many trivets of the last, quartering Per pale, argent and sable, on a chevron between three mascles, as many martlets, all counterchanged.

In regard to the arms as given above, I would refer to a note by F. S. Growse, Queen's College, Oxford, in 'N. & Q.,' 2nd S. v. 188, so far back as March, 1858, a portion of which, for convenience of reference, is extracted below:—

"Though it is not an uncommon thing to find the same family using two or more different crests, instances of coat armour entirely different in character, yet borne by the same person, and in conjunction with the same crest, are, I believe, somewhat rare. One example, at least, of such a custom has received the highest heraldic sanction, for the following pedigree has been extracted from three MSS. of Heralds' Visitations in the Bodleian and Queen's College Library, Oxford, viz., Camden's, in 1619, for Cambridgeshire, and Harvey's, in 1561, for Suffolk."

Here follow the pedigrees, and the arms, as given above, quartered. Now if the family bore two separate coats, the quartering would not appear to be correct. Yet the arms, so quartered, are to be found on many of the monuments of the family, *e.g.*, on the monument to Sir Thomas Rivett, 1582, in Chippenham Church, Cambs, impaled with those of his wife, daughter of the first Lord Paget, K.G., of Beaudesert, and on the tomb (1615) of their daughter, Anne, wife of the fifth Lord Windsor, in the chancel of the church of Stoke by Nayland, Suffolk; on that of John Revett (1671) in Brandeston Church, Suffolk; on the communion plate given by John Revett to the same church in 1710; and on many other monuments of the family in Suffolk, &c.

An explanation of the two coats, as invited in the query of 1858 quoted above, has not yet been given. I should be glad of information, also, as to how two separate coats should be borne, supposing the quartering to be incorrect.

The family, which once held many manors in Suffolk, is now, so far as I can ascertain, extinct there—certainly no longer holds any manors. The many manors held by Sir Thomas Rivett—including, apparently, Tendring Hall, the Welsh manors, and that of Woodhall, granted to his father by Queen Elizabeth on her visit to him at Onehouse Hall—passed out of the family on the marriage of Sir Thomas's daughter, Anne, with the fifth Lord Windsor. The Brandeston branch died out in 1830, the property got into Chancery, and Brandeston Hall was purchased by the late Mr. W. Austin, Q.C., whose family still hold, and who have most carefully and generously preserved, all the relics of the Rivett family in Brandeston.

Sir Thomas Rivett's younger brother, William, settled in Derbyshire. His grandson, Thomas, was Mayor of Derby in 1715, and the latter's son, Thomas, was M.P. and High Sheriff in 1745. The member's daughter, Elizabeth, married in 1769 General Carnac, M.P. for Leominster and Commander-in-Chief in India. She is known by Sir Joshua Reynolds's celebrated portrait and the beautiful engraving by Smith of the picture. The general, dying without issue, left his property to his wife's brother, James Rivett, Governor of Bombay, who assumed by sign-manual, in 1800, the name and arms of Carnac, in addition to those of Rivett. The latter's son, Sir James Rivett-Carnac, Bart., M.P., was also Governor of Bombay, and the members of this branch of the family, of which I am a cadet, are, so far as I can ascertain, the only representatives of the old Suffolk family of Ryvet, Revett, or Rivett, as the name is to be found spelt on the old monuments throughout the county.

The above notes are chiefly taken from the Davy MS. (Brit. Museum Add. 19,146), which contains, together with memoirs of many of the old Suffolk families, a very full account and pedigree of the Rivetts, with extracts from the Heralds' Visitations, &c., and which shows many of the branches extinct.

There may, however, be members of the family scattered over the country, and from them and others I should be glad to receive information relating to the records or portraits of the several branches, with a view to the publication of a brief memoir. I have already traced at least one Vandyke of the family in Suffolk, and find that Lord Windsor has a portrait of his ancestor Lady Rivett.

J. H. Rivett-Carnac,
Colonel, A.D.C. to H.M.

Schloss Wildeck, Aargau, Switzerland.

FARNHURST, SUSSEX.

The name of this village in the west of Sussex has been altered within the last forty or fifty years to Fernhurst, in which form it appears inscribed at the entrance of the village, where the road leading to the church turns off from the high road from Chichester to Haslemere and London. The village proper is situated in the lower ground where the ancient church and a number of straggling cottages, with the parsonage house on the slope of the hill above, disclose the site of the village as it was before the new road was made on the higher ground above. I have known the place for more years than I care to say, and have stayed at the parsonage house when the Rev. Mr. Spelman Carey was perpetual curate. At that time no one ever thought of saying anything but Farnhurst; and there is a monument in the churchyard near Mr. Carey's grave, belonging to the early years of the present century, where the person buried is described as of Farnhurst. Horsfield's 'Sussex gives Farnherst or Farnhurst, a chapelry belonging to the nunnery of Easebourne. My recollection leads me to believe the name was changed to Fernhurst on the supposition that it was derived from *fearn, filix*, fern. Whether it was thought that the numerous places and surnames beginning with Farn ought to be changed likewise, I do not know I do not believe Farn is *filix, fern*. In O'Reilly's 'Gaelic Dictionary,' *fearn* is given as the alder, and this derivation is much more suitable to the low-lying situation of the village, where it is unlikely fern was growing when the place acquired its name. A friend supplies me with the following extract from Joyce's 'Irish Notes':—

"This tree, the alder, is called *fearn* (*farn*) in Irish; but in the present spoken language the diminutive *fearnog* (*farnog*) is always used. The syllables *farnog*, *farn*, found in names in every part of Ireland, denote the prevalence of this tree, *e.g.*, Farnagh, Fernagh, and Ferney, denoting a place producing alders. In the celebrated territory of Farney, in Monaghan (formerly Fearnmagh, Alder Plain), even so late as the seventeenth century alder woods remained in considerable abundance."

I strongly suspect the above extract would be found to suggest the true derivation of the syllable *farn* in Farnham, Farnworth, Farncombe (see report of a trial, Price *v.* Fearncombe & Co., *Standard* of 5 Feb. this year), Farnborough, Farnhurst, and other similarly named places. The remark made by one of your recent correspondents, writing on the pronunciation of place-names, seems highly opportune, and I should like to quote it: "I strongly object to any tinkering of place-names to make them fit in with the very little yet known about local etymology."

I fear an attempt has been made to alter the names of Mottistone (a place in the Isle of Wight the derivation of which seems clear; a friend tells me he photographed the mote stone in a hollow near the village), of Yardley in Herts, Leatherhead, and probably many other places. The 'Clergy List' stands, I fear, alone in preserving Farnhurst. Possibly the authorities and residents at Farnhurst may yet be induced to discard what, if I were not afraid of offending some one, I should call the corruption of *farn* to fern. Attempts are now being made to change the name of Hanwell, in Middlesex, to Elthorn, the object in this case being to dissociate the place from the adjoining lunatic asylum. I hope they may fail.

S. ARNOTT.

"BEDSTAVES."—In spite of much discussion, the exact object of the "bedstaves" noticed in seventeenth century literature still seems obscure. The 'New English Dictionary' is content with the definition, "A staff or stick used in some way about a bed," but the article summarizes the different theories carefully. Dismissing as uncorroborated Dr. Johnson's explanation, "A wooden pin stuck anciently on sides of the bedstead to hold the clothes from slipping on either side," Dr. Murray adds two recognized explanations: (1) "The stout sticks or staves laid (loose) across the bedstocks in old wooden bedsteads, to support the bedding (the precursors of the modern 'laths'), are in Scotland called *bed-rungs* (*rung* = staff, cudgel), and in some parts of England *bedsticks*: they often served as improvised weapons." (2) "When a bed is fixed in a recess, a stick or staff is used to help in making it, and sometimes called a *bedstick*."

I suggest that there were two kinds of bedstaves, suited to the two uses here noticed; and that the use as a weapon was connected with the second explanation, not the first, offered by Dr. Murray.

A print of the old French artist Abraham Bosse helps to elucidate the point. A series of nineteen plates, representing scenes in married life, was engraved from his designs by J. Le Blond and M. Tavernier at Paris in 1633. A bedroom scene, engraved by Tavernier, under the title of 'La Nourrice,' shows a nurse on the left swathing a child; the mother sits beside her, rolling up linen bandages. In the foreground on the left a servant warms the cradle in front of the fire; and in the background on the right another servant has just finished making the bed, which occupies one corner of the room. She reaches over the bed with a stick, which she is using to beat or smooth the coverlet. A seventeenth century print actually showing the bedstaff in use is a piece of evidence which I think has been overlooked; for though this detail of the bedmaker was reproduced in T. Wright's 'History of Domestic Manners and Sentiments in England during the Middle Ages' (Lond., 1862), no comment was made upon the stick, and no allusion to the well-known standard of velocity, "In the twinkling of a bedstaff."

The earliest quotation in Murray is from 'Gesner's Jewel of Health,' 1576, "Starring it well about with a short bedde staffe." The epithet "short" gives a clue. May not this have been the stick used for bedmaking, as in the French engraving? The species of bedstaff which served as a primitive lath would require to be of greater length. For this reason it would be less serviceable as a weapon; Bobadill would hardly have called for one to practise a bout in fencing, and the bedrooms in his humble lodgings at the water-carrier's would not contain an excessive supply; and the act of pulling one out from underneath the bedding could hardly be described as "twinkling." But the shorter stick would probably stand near the bed, ready to hand if needed for other purposes.

On the other hand, Dr. Murray's quotation from Alleyn's will, 1626, where "three dozen of bedstaves" are mentioned as part of the furniture in "the twelve poor schollars chamber," proves the existence of the larger bedstick; if not, the bolster-fights of the modern schoolboy would be tame sport compared with the opportunities of diversion held out to the "twelve poor schollars."

PERCY SIMPSON.

ROBERT BURNS.—I have an hitherto unknown portrait of Burns as he appeared about the age of twenty-three, showing his fine swarthy countenance and large brown eye, altogether a very extraordinary realization of the poet. The late owner said of it "he had a portrait of the poet that would put them all out" (that is all the other portraits). These words he uttered in the hearing of the present possessor and others. It has evidently been done in Ayrshire by some strolling artist of considerable merit, with a quick eye to catch the strong characteristic likeness of the man in his

native grandeur. During Burns's time there were many able artists who travelled about, and it has evidently been done by such a one. It is painted on a small piece of canvas about twelve by eight inches, now very brown and shabby looking with age, and the present possessor bought it at an auction without knowing what he had got, and thinking nothing of it at the time. But as he began from time to time to look at it he became very much alive to the interest of the face. The poet is represented in the dress it was evidently his habit to wear; but it is the face which forms the overwhelming attraction. If the theory of its present possessor be correct, then, indeed, the former owner's words are strictly accurate, and the world can now look on the face of that great man with complete satisfaction.

W. G. Patterson.

54, George Street, Edinburgh.

Chalmers's 'Biographical Dictionary.'—I have hinted, occasionally, my belief that this work is somewhat under-rated by up-to-date literary persons. Now the time for justice seems to have arrived. Thirty years ago Mr. Matthew Arnold sought for an "Academy," "to free us from the scandal of such biographical dictionaries as Chalmers's"; and now Mr. Sidney Lee himself, in his lecture on 'National Biography,' actually calls this despised work "a very respectable compilation." Poor Chalmers! he has found a Sir Hubert Stanley at last.

Edward H. Marshall, M.A.

Hastings.

Repeating Rifles. (See 8th S. iv. 446.)—The King of Denmark's "sort of new invented Guns, which being but once charged, will discharge many times one after another," in 1657, would seem to have had rivals about the same period. Pepys twice refers to such. On 3 July, 1662, when "at the Dolphin with the Officers of the Ordnance," "after dinner was brought to Sir W. Compton a gun to discharge seven times, the best of all devices that ever I saw, and very serviceable, and not a bawble; for it is much approved of, and many thereof made." And on 4 March, 1663/4, he mentioned "a new-fashion gun to shoot often, one after another." Alfred F. Robbins.

A Palimpsest Brass at Cranford, Middlesex.—In the church of Cranford there is a loose brass plate bearing this inscription:—

"Here under lyeth the bodye of Nicolas Bownell late the sonne of Thomas Bownell and brother to Mardocheus Bownell parson of this Church who decessed the xvi daye of September, 1581."

The reverse was covered with dirt and pitch, by which means the brass had originally been set in its slab. Upon scraping the dirt and pitch, I found there was a portion of a black-letter inscription (c. 1470), the letters of which were composed of more or less straight lines. The words were very difficult to decipher, and I could only make out the following, with the aid of two or three Fellows of the Society of Antiquaries:—

Cordis —— —— auceperit atrox.
Bellua passorū non juste dolor obitu hujus
Hec constant qui parce senex dampnis laceratus
Ab gravioribus —— plenissimus evo.

The topmost half of the first line and the bottom half of the last line are respectively wanting.

In Brewer's 'London and Middlesex,' 1816, in the account of Cranford Church, mention is made that "among several tombstones on the floor of the chancel is that of Nicholas Bownell (1581) with his effigies in brass." Now for many years the chancel floor had been boarded over, until recently the boards were taken up for the purpose of setting the floor with tiles. The slab bearing the matrix of the Bownell brass was found, but at the same time it was discovered that immediately the workmen attempted to move it, the whole of the vault underneath began to give way, showing that the grave was never filled in, only a stone on top being considered necessary. What a source of discomfort to the worshippers it must have been at that time! Some four years ago a small piece of the effigy, about two inches square, was picked up in the churchyard, but unhappily it cannot now be found. The inscription will now be placed in a wooden frame and suspended by short chains to the chancel wall. The brass of Mardocheus Bownell, the brother to Nicolas Bownell, and "parson" of the church, curiously enough, is in the neighbouring church of Heston. Of the brass his effigy and inscription have disappeared, but there remains the portion showing his wife lying in a bedstead—a genuine four-poster—with a chrism child on her bosom, signifying that she died in childbirth.

Ethert Brand.

93, Barry Road, Stonebridge Park, N.W.

"Abbeyed."—This atrocious word as a verb appeared in *Truth*, 23 Jan.:—

"In late years we have had too many men honoured with a memorial in Westminster Abbey. I really only know one man alive who ought when he dies to be 'abbeyed.'"

While sympathizing with the sentiment, it is to be hoped it may be better expressed. Ayeahr.

St. Mary Woolnoth.—The following may account for the odd name of this church, if it is not already known. Henry VII., on 13 March, 1498/9 (Chancery Privy Seals, 14 Henry VII.), granted to John Gryce, his apothecary, a tenement in Barbynder Lane, in the parish of St. Mary *Ulnorum*, abutting on the south on the churchyard of St. Stephen "in Walbrok," and on the north on the king's highway. The same man, styled "Sergeant of cure Confectionary," had a grant on

27 July, 1500 (15 Henry VII.), of a house in "Mayden Lane in the citie of London, called the Lambe." J. B.

Fairy Powder.—I shall be glad if any one can localize the following story, which is repeated by John Webster, Practitioner in Physick, in 'The Displaying of supposed Witchcraft' (1677), pp. 300–302. Durant Hotham was a Yorkshireman, and Webster was resident in the West Riding, and probably "Yorkshire too":—

"To these [histories].....we shall add one both for the oddness and strangeness of it, as also because it happened in my time, and I was both eye and ear witness of the trial of the person accused. And first take a hint of it from the pen of Durant Hotham, in his learned Epistle to the *Mysterium magnum* of Jacob Bohemen upon Genesis in these words: 'There was (he saith) as I have heard the story credibly reported in this Country a Man apprehended for suspicion for Witchcraft, he was of that sort we call white Witches, which are such as do cures beyond the ordinary reasons and deductions of our usual practitioners, and are supposed (and most part of them truly) to do the same by the ministration of spirits (from whence under their noble favours, most Sciences at first grew) and therefore are by good reason provided against by our Civil Laws, as being ways full of danger and deceit, and scarce ever otherwise obtained than by a devillish compact of the exchange of one's Soul to that assistant spirit, for the honour of its Mountebankery. What this man did was with a white powder which, he said, he received from the Fairies, and that going to a Hill he knocked three times, and the Hill opened, and he had access to, and converse with a visible people; and offered, that if any Gentleman present would either go himself in person, or sent his servant, he would conduct them thither, and show them the place and persons from whom he had his skill.' To this I shall only add thus much, that the man was accused for invoking and calling upon evil spirits, and was a very simple and illiterate person to any man's judgment, and had been formerly very poor, but had gotten some pretty little meanes to maintain himself, his Wife and diverse small children, by his cures done with this white powder, of which there were sufficient proofs; and the Judge asking him how he came by the powder, he told a story to this effect. 'That one night before the day was gone, as he was going home from his labour, being very sad and full of heavy thoughts, not knowing how to get meat and drink for his Wife and Children, he met a fair Woman in fine cloaths, who asked him why he was so sad, and he told her it was by reason of his poverty, to which she said, that if he would follow her counsel she would help him to that which would serve to get him a good living; to which he said he would consent with all his heart; so it were not by unlawful ways; she told him that it should not be by any such ways, but by doing of good and curing of sick people; and so warning him strictly to meet her there the next night at the same time, she departed from him, and he went home. And the next night at the time appointed he duly waited, and she (according to promise) came and told him that it was well he came so duly, otherwise he had missed of that benefit, that she intended to do unto him, and so bade him follow her and not be afraid. Thereupon she led him to a little Hill and she knocked three times, and the Hill opened, and they went in, and came to a fair hall, wherein was a Queen sitting in great state, and many people about her, and the Gentlewoman that brought him, presented him to the Queen, and she said he was welcom, and bid the Gentlewoman give him some of the white powder, and teach him how to use it; which she did, and gave him a little wooden box full of the white powder, and bad him give 2 or 3 grains of it to any that were sick, and it would heal them, and so she brought him forth of the Hill, and so they parted. And being asked by the Judge whether the place within the Hill, which he called a Hall, were light or dark, he said indifferent, as it is with us in the twilight; and being asked how he got more powder, he said when he wanted he went to that Hill, and knocked three times, and said every time I am coming, I am coming, whereupon it opened, and he going in was conducted by the aforesaid Woman to the Queen, and so had more powder given him. This was the plain and simple story (however, it may be judged of) that he told before the Judge, the whole Court and the Jury, and there being no proof, but what cures he had done to very many, the Jury did acquit him: and I remember the Judge said, when all the evidence was heard, that if he were to assign his punishment, he should be whipped thence to Fairy-hall and did seem to judge it to be a delusion or an Imposture.'"

E. G.

Fan.—In a most interesting book I have just finished, 'The Relief of Chitral,' Younghusband (London, Macmillan & Co., 1895), at p. 150 the following passage occurs: "The enemy's position consisted of a line of sangars, blocking the roads from the river up to the alluvial fan on which they were placed." I do not find the above use of the word *fan* in the exhaustive article in the 'New English Dictionary.' J. B. Fleming.

"Disgruntled."—I had always supposed this word to be a real Americanism, but find it quoted (? from Sir Philip Warwick) on p. 387 of Bailey's 'Life of Thomas Fuller, D.D.' F. J. P.
Boston, Mass.

James Thomson.—Writers on English literature will have to come to an understanding regarding the personalities of the author of the 'Seasons' and the writer of the 'City of Dreadful Night.' Each is James Thomson, the poet, but the difficulty when speaking of them is as great as the puzzle over the two Dromios. Then their merits are such that there is no possibility of applying to them the short and easy method that once served to distinguish two youths in the same college classes; for in the latter case the appellations "Philosopher" and "Ass" were amply descriptive and thoroughly just. The two Thomsons, however, are both poets, and the only distinction between them at present is that the elder is Thomson while the younger is James Thomson merely. That, however, will not long suffice, for the second will ere long be a classic, and Thomson will be his name. Even now one is not always quite sure whether James Thomson is the poet of the 'Seasons' or the discoverer of the 'City of Dreadful Night.' For instance, in the *Athenæum* of 29 Feb. an account of a sale by Messrs. Sotheby, Wilkinson & Hodge includes references to Shirley, Johnson, Goldsmith, Thackeray, and others, and one item of the sale is "a series

of five letters in the autograph of James Thomson, the poet." As John Forster, R. L. Stevenson, and other moderns figure in the same record, dates are of no consequence, and it would seem that he would be a bold man who would decide as to the authorship of the letters in question.

THOMAS BAYNE.

Helensburgh, N.B.

Queries.

We must request correspondents desiring information on family matters of only private interest to affix their names and addresses to their queries, in order that the answers may be addressed to them direct.

MAYHEW.—Can the present representatives of the Mayhew family tell me anything about Thomas Mayhew, of Southampton? Born early in 1592, he came to America and settled at Watertown, Mass., in 1631. In 1641, James Foratt, agent of the Earl of Stirling, granted to Thomas Mayhew, of Watertown, Nantucket and two small islands adjacent, and later Martha's Vineyard and the Elizabeth Islands. Of these Mr. Mayhew was constituted governor. Who was this Thomas Mayhew, and what his ancestry?

M. D. B. DANA.

1A, Fifth Avenue, New York.

AUTHOR WANTED.—I am anxious to discover the name of the author (or authoress) of the poem 'The Forty Christian Soldiers.' The piece (a popular one among reciters) describes an heroic deed in the time of the Roman Empire.

KATHLEEN WARD.

SIR WILLIAM SCROGGS.—Are there any portraits of this notorious Lord Chief Justice?

G. F. R. B.

JAMES SHARP, of Kincarrochy, captain, recorded arms 1813 (Lyon Office). Is anything known of his descendants? I do not know where Kincarrochy is. Any information will much oblige.

HENRY J. SCHARP.

35, Rembrandt Square, Amsterdam.

SAMUEL PEPYS.—Is there any copy, or anything known of either words or music of the song 'Beauty Retire,' frequently referred to in the 'Diary'?

LINDUM.

[LORD BRAYBROOKE states, 1st S. iii. 151, that the words are taken from D'Avenant's 'Siege of Rhodes,' and that the music is supposed to be in the Pepysian Library.]

DUTY ON AUCTIONS.—In the early part of the century there was a duty on auction sales of one shilling in the pound, one moiety of which was usually paid by the vendor and the other moiety by the purchaser. Can any of your readers kindly tell me when this custom was commenced and when it was abolished? The announcement appeared in many of Mr. Christie's catalogues about the year 1805; but I am of the opinion that this tax was levied considerably before and for a long time after this period. In any case, the custom is interesting to us now that it has become antique. I should like to know also how the tax would be regulated in regard to articles which were "bought in."

W. ROBERTS.

86, Grosvenor Road, S.W.

'SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER.'—What were the Grotto Gardens, referred to near the close of Act II.? What is the earliest example in literature of this expression: "No love lost between us" (Act IV.)? What is the meaning of *hoiks* in Cradock's Epilogue to the play?

C. S. B.

JEANNE D'ARC IN ENGLISH LITERATURE.—The cultus of Joan of Arc having lately taken so wide a step forward in France, an Englishman is almost ashamed when unable to tell his Gallic neighbours, if they ask, what literature founded on her legends or history the British nation has to boast of. Can 'N. & Q.' put this answer in our mouths?

PALAMEDES.

Biarritz.

"HAGGIS."—What is the origin of the Scotch word *haggis*?

H.

JOHN HOOLE.—Can any reader give the ancestry of John Hoole, the poet, 1727–1803? He is said to have been the son of Samuel Hoole (an eminent watchmaker and inventor) and Sarah his wife, daughter to James Drury, whose family came from Warwickshire? I should like particulars of the ancestry, with dates of Samuel Hoole and James Drury.

MONTAGUE.

'LES GENTILSHOMMES CHASSEURS.'—Macaulay, in his diary, 2 March, 1850, says:—

"I have been reading a book called 'Les Gentilshommes Chasseurs.' The old régime would have been a fine thing if the world had been made only for gentlemen, and if gentlemen had been made only for hunting."

Who is the author of 'Les Gentilshommes Chasseurs'? Compare Teufeldröckh's "Qui dum sub lunâ agebat, quinquies mille perdices plumbo confecit."

JONATHAN BOUCHIER.

CAPT. COOK'S 'VOYAGES.'—What edition contains the best maps and pictures and the most complete text?

THORNFIELD.

"PARK BOUNDS."—Can any of your readers give me information respecting the origin of the rights conferred by what is called "park bounds"? The rights themselves appear to extend over a narrow strip of land beyond the boundary of that to which they appertain; and all trees growing on such strip, with the right to cut and carry away the same, belong, so to speak, to the owner of the dominant tenement; but I can find no

mention of such things in any work, legal or otherwise, I can get access to. SIGMA.

CONSTANCE OF BEVERLEY.—I saw the other day in a shop window a picture representing 'The Trial of Constance of Beverley.' Who was she? BEVERLACENSIS.

MAY QUEEN.—What were the ceremonies at the installation of a May queen in the times of Elizabeth and James I.? I know the allusion in Browne's 'Britannia's Pastorals'; but was she ever carried aloft in her arbour processionally or otherwise? Where is the best account to be found? NE QUID NIMIS.

LAWRENCE SHIRLEY, FOURTH EARL FERRERS (died 1760).—Is there any foundation for the oft-repeated statement that he was permitted to be hanged with a silken, instead of a hempen rope? G. F. R. B.

CAPT. PETER FISHER.—I have in my possession a miniature water-colour of a relative, and an old letter mentions the picture as being "Capt. Peter Fisher, Governor, West Indies." I should be obliged if any reader of 'N. & Q.' could furnish me with any particulars of the above-named Capt. Peter Fisher. TASMANIENSIS.

SOUTHWARK M.P.s.—John Cholmley, a brewer, of Southwark, represented that borough in Parliament from 1698 till his death in 1711, and Charles Cox, also a Southwark brewer, sat from 1695 till 1713. The latter was knighted 21 Sept., 1709, and died 13 June, 1727. Some particulars of these two M.P.s would be appreciated. W. D. PINK.

BALDERIC OR BAUDRY LE TEUTON.—I wish to discover the origin of Balderic or Baudry le Teuton, who lived about 1020. He is said to be descended in the male line from Charles, Duke of Lorraine, the last titled descendant of Charlemagne. Balderic went to reside at the Court of the Duke of Normandy. Several of his sons or grandsons were at Hastings and were the heads of the great families of Warrenne, Mortimer, De Courcey, and Neville. I shall feel obliged for any information on this subject. DOMINICK BROWNE.

POSITION OF COMMUNION TABLE.—Could any one tell me the names of those churches which retained after the time of Laud, and still retain, the custom of setting the communion table in the middle of the chancel? T. H.

MAIOLI.—M. Aimé Vingtrinier, in his 'Maioli et sa Famille,' finds in the name a form of Mayol, "the name of the illustrious Provençal house of St. Mayol." Is it possible that Maule, in Normandy, which gave its name to the family of the Earls of Panmure, also shows another form of the name? References and information with regard to the St. Mayols and Maules will be welcomed. Is there any heraldic connexion? ARTHUR MAYALL.
Mossley, Manchester.

OXFORD IN EARLY TIMES.—In all the Hebrew contracts which I have examined, Oxford figures as Osenford, never Oxenford. Are we to deduce from this that Oxford is not the ford for oxen, but the ford of Oseney? M. D. DAVIS.

THOMAS MAN.—I possess an old folio Bible, interleaved and copiously annotated by its original owner, whose name is thus recorded on the fly-leaf: "Thomas Man, 1654, ætatis 30." Particulars as to this "Man," who was probably a Puritan divine of some standing, will oblige. C. KING.
Torquay.

ARMORIAL.—Since the marriage of Edward Walpole with Lucy Robsart, the Walpoles have adopted the crest of Robsart, a Saracen's head. Had they previously any crest? If so, what was it? ENQUIRER.

"SCOTOSCOPE."—Under 13 Aug., 1664, Pepys has the following:—

"Comes Mr. Reeve with a microscope and Scotoscope. For the first I did give him 5*l.* 10*s.*, a great price, but a most curious bauble it is, and he says, as good, nay the best he knows in England. The other he gives me, and is of value; and a curious curiosity it is to discover objects in the dark with."

Is anything known of this instrument? It is interesting now that we have the X rays and Scotographs. G. H. THOMPSON.
Alnwick.

ROWLAND STEDMAN.—Calamy states that this Puritan divine, ejected in 1662, was born in Shropshire, and died chaplain to Lord Wharton, 14 Sept., 1673. Where was he born, and when; and where was he buried? Whom did he marry; and had he any issue? W. G. D. FLETCHER.
St. Michael's Vicarage, Shrewsbury.

MOULE, VANNECK, AND BLACKETT.—I have before me a book-plate which belonged to George Moule, banker and solicitor, at Melksham, Wilts (father of the celebrated inventor and divine the Rev. Henry Moule, born 1801, died 1880), quartering as follows: 1 and 4, Moule of Beds; 2, Vanneck; 3, Blackett. Could any of your correspondents tell me by what right he quartered these coats? Any particulars about George Moule, his ancestors or descendants, would be welcome.
CHAS. A. BERNAU.
Clare House, Lee, Kent.

THE LABEL.—According to Burke's 'General Armory,' edition of 1884, p. xii, the label argent, of three points, is reserved exclusively for the royal family. For other families any tincture, fur, or different metal can be used; but colour must not lie upon colour, nor metal on metal; a rule not

met with in other heraldic works as governing the label. Hence, then, if Burke is right, on a field of colour a gold label can be placed to differ the coat of a simple gentleman, while but silver is assigned to a prince. Y.

"NORTHUMBRIAN."—Can any reader inform me who wrote under this title in a Sunday paper (*? Reynolds's*) some years ago? Was it Reynolds himself? T. R.

ST. MICHAEL'S BANNOCK.—Martin, in his 'Description of the Western Islands of Scotland' (second edition, 1716), in speaking of the Island of Skye, writes: "Several families here bake the cake called St. Michael's bannock." This is done on the festival of St. Michael. Referring to the people of another island, Erisca, Martin writes: "They have a general cavalcade on All Saints' Day and then they bake St. Michael's cake at night, and the family and strangers eat it at supper." Could any of the correspondents of 'N. & Q.' say what this bannock, or cake, was, and if it is still made? W. H. PATTERSON.

Belfast.

IVY LANE AND THE AUTHORIZED VERSION.—There is a tradition that, for some purpose connected with the preparation of the Authorized Version of the Bible, King James's Revisers used to meet in a room in Ivy Lane, still standing. Ivy Lane, as most readers of 'N. & Q.' know, runs from Paternoster Row to Newgate Street. The main work of the Revisers was, of course, done at Westminster. Can any reader throw light upon the tradition to which I refer? R. CLARK.

Walthamstow.

AUTHORS OF QUOTATIONS WANTED.—

σμικρά μέν τάδε ἀλλ' ὅμος ἄχω.

J. B. H.

Erubuit; salva est res.

RICHARD H. THORNTON.

Happy the man, and happy he alone,
He who can call his time his own.

WM. PAYNE.

The clouds of sickness cast no stain upon
Her valleys and blue hills;
The Doubt, that assails all things, never won
This faithful impulse of unfaithful wills.

Quoted by Matthew Arnold in a letter of 1848.

G. R.

In the years fled
Lips that are dead
Sang me that song.

Motto of a picture in the Royal Academy of 1895.

A. B.

He whistles as he goes, light-hearted wretch,
Messenger of grief, perhaps, to thousands, and of joy to some.

J. J. ROSSETER.

Strong as necessity Waugh starts away,
Climbs against wrongs, and brightens into day.

These are said to be by Savage, but cannot be traced.

F.

Replies.

TRUE DATE OF THE FIRST EASTER.

(8th S. viii. 465; ix. 135, 175, 256.)

MR. LYNN refers to the great deal he has written upon this subject. Well, it is evidence of his interest therein; what more it is supposed to show I do not quite follow. It certainly it is no reason for his allowing erroneous statements to go uncontradicted, if he can prove them to be such. Possibly he may think he has done this. I fear, however, that, at least, is a matter upon which opinion will be divided. Life is far too short for one to read all that may have been, or is, written on any subject, and I venture the opinion it would, in most cases, be a waste of time. However much MR. LYNN feels that he has written, he seems willing to add yet a little more, and I, for one, cannot find fault with his irrepressible fondness for the subject; nay, I hope he will endeavour to put me right when wrong.

It is a fascinating question, and, as it appears to me, can be narrowed by simply starting from indisputable data. In the fifteenth year of the reign of Tiberius, Christ, when baptized, was within some weeks or months, or was actually thirty years of age; and this is proved by St. Luke stating that Christ was about thirty years of age when he began to teach. We have, therefore, to prove what year was the fifteenth of Tiberius. Tiberius died 16 March, A.D. 37, aged seventy-eight. He reigned twenty-two and a half years and twenty-six days.* Thus we find he began to reign about 1 Jan., 14, and, consequently, the year 28 would be the fifteenth year of his reign. This, of course, is the Roman year; but the Jewish (on which, I suppose, it will not be denied the chronology of the Bible rests) began 1st of Nisan, and this is found about 11 March N.S.† If, therefore, we count back from Nisan, A.D. 28, for thirty years, we find Nisan, B.C. 3. As to the date of the Crucifixion, that Christ died at the Passover, upon a Friday, is, I suppose, admitted; but MR. LYNN seems to be in doubt as to the meaning, or perhaps I should say application, of the word Passover, and to the words, "Before the feast of the Passover." It will be necessary here to shortly scan the true meaning of the word Passover, so far, at least, as relates to the question. The Passover was made up of various acts and ceremonial observances. First act, the search for leaven, which was between the end of the 13th and beginning of the 14th of Nisan, and, as before shown, the 14th, or Passover, was regulated by the first appearance of the new moon. The morning of the 14th they might eat leaven till the end of the

* Lemprière, London, 1844.

† William Cunninghame, 'Fulpers of the Times,' London, 1837.

fourth or fifth hour, at the sixth hour they had to destroy it. Second act, the killing of the Paschal lamb on the same day—*i.e.*, 14th Nisan—about two or three in the afternoon. Third act, the eating of the lamb, or Paschal supper, which was on the night of the 15th Nisan (of course, when days are spoken of they are the Jewish, from sunset to sunset). Now it is clear—if there is anything clear about the whole matter—that Christ could only have suffered when the full moon occurred on Friday, or early on the evening of the Jewish Saturday—that the Crucifixion must have taken place on that part of the Passover which comes under the head of acts, and corresponding to the slaying of the Paschal lamb; and on these grounds I submit it could not have happened in the year 30. It appears Mr. Lynn agrees with me that in this year the 14th of Nisan fell on 6 April; but he seems to overlook the fact that the 1st of Nisan was on Thurday evening, 23 March, and that therefore the 14th of Nisan began on Wednesday evening, 5 April, and the Passover was of necessity on Thursday; and that, if Christ was crucified on Thursday, this would upset the narrative that Christ rose on the third day, or that of Mary's visit to the tomb on the first day of the week, unless Mr. Lynn asserts that Christ was not crucified on the Passover, and what necessarily follows such a denial.

It is accepted, I presume, that Christ was born in the forty-second year of Augustus,* Cyrenous being governor of Syria. The forty-second year of Augustus (joint reign) is one with the twenty-eight years of Cæsar's reigning alone. That Augustus began his reign in the year of Rome 710 I think is indisputable, and therefore forty-two years gives the 751st year (*i.e.*, the year of Christ's birth).† Again, Cæsar's reign by himself began in 723; add twenty-eight years, and we have 751. This leads me to a chronological side of the matter to which I desire special reference.

I assume the only trustworthy data for chronological history of the period is from the revival of the Olympic games by Iphitas, in the year 775 B.C. I will start with Cyrus, who began to reign at the end of the first year of the fifty-fifth Olympiad, and, without any desire to be tedious, I must fix what I consider this equals in Roman years. Thus, the first Olympiad games occupied only one year. The second and following Olympiads covered four years each; but it was only in the seventh Olympiad that Rome was built, and, consequently, the fourth year of Rome. Therefore, the first year of the fifty-fifth Olympiad = 193rd year of Rome, thus, $54-7=47\times4=188+4=192+1$ (first year of 55th) = 193.

This is confirmed by Africanus, quoted by Eusebius, that from the first Olympiad to Cyrus was 217 years.* Again, the death of Alexander took place about the beginning of the 114 Olympiad = 429 Roman. Calculating, then, from the fifty-fifth Olympiad to the first year of the 114, there is a difference of 236 years. It will be agreed that the end of the Persian monarchy took place about seven years before the death of Alexander. This is proved by Diodorus, who gives the date as the end of the 112 Olympiad, so that, counting from the first Olympiad one year, and fifty-four Olympiads = 217; this deducted from the second of the 112 Olympiad gives 229 years, the period over which the Persian monarchy existed. The Romans becoming lords of Greece, where the Olympic games were practised, must have been familiar with the manner of calculating the years according to the Grecian mode; and it is by the Romans affirmed that the first consuls were twenty-eight years before the going of Xerxes into Greece. This was about the end of the seventy-fourth Olympiad = 273 (in the sixth year of his reign). This equals the first of the sixty-eighth Olympiad, or the fourteenth year of Darius's reign = 245 Rome. Darius died in the third year of the 112 Olympiad = 423, B.C. 331. I have thus tried to bring Roman, Grecian, and Persian history to witness, and, if possible, prove my position. I have shown that Darius, the last of the Persian kings, was killed the third year of the 112 Olympiad = 423. Solmus writes that the first year of the 207 Olympiad was the 801 of Rome, when Pompeius Gallus and Veranius were consuls; so that if the third of the 112 Olympiad = 423, the first year of the 207 = 801 Rome, and by this the third year of the 194 Olympiad was the 751st of Rome, and the year of Christ's birth.

As before stated, Augustus began his reign in the year 710 Rome. This was the second year of the 183 Olympiad. Adding the forty-two years also before referred to, it gives us the year 751 Rome; deduct date of Darius's death leaves 328 years from the Persian monarchy to Christ, with a difference of a few months unaccounted for between the seasons—summer, in which Darius died, and winter, Christ's birth.

Further, I believe it is indisputable that Cæsar's expedition to this country was during the consulate of Pompeius and Crassus.† These consuls were for the year from January, 697, to January, 698. From, therefore, January, 697 to 751, the year in which Christ was born, brings us to the beginning of the fifty-fifth year, or fifty-four years. Add thirty-three years to 751 (date of Christ's birth) we come to 784, the year of his Passion.‡

These notes, I fear, may be considered a little

* Eusebius, 'History of the Church,' London, 1719.
† 'History of the Church of Britain, London, 1674.

* Edward Livilie, London, 1597 (from whom I have drawn largely).
† 'Historia Brittonum,' London, 1819, p. 126.
‡ 'Antiquities of the Jews,' by Whiston, London, 1890, p. 487.

involved. Should they, however, convey to one reader the correctness of my conclusions, I shall be satisfied; and I can only repeat, the certain dates of the birth and death of Christ are here set forth, and, with all due deference to Mr. Lynn, simply add, he will require to traverse every fact and date, and prove them wrong, before any fair reader will, I think, throw them to the wind for "probable dates."

I presume that what appears at the last reference has been written with the object of proving that the Passover in the year 30 was Friday, 7 April, *i.e.*, 14th Nisan. Now, the basis being wrong, the result is, naturally, incorrect. So far as I understand and believe, the first evening of Nisan, as well as every Jewish month, "was at the first visible phase or appearance of the new moon. But to supply the want of an actual observation, the rule called by the Jews eighteen was applied, and they began their month from the sixth hour at evening, that is, at sunset next after the eighteenth hour from the conjunction." I can only refer W. A. B. to my note, *ante*, p. 135.

Alfred Chas. Jonas, F.R.Hist.S.
Fairfield, Poundfald, near Swansea.

Handel's "Harmonious Blacksmith" (8th S. ix. 203, 230).—It is well known that the lines "Plus ne suis ce que j'ai été" were not written by Clement Marot, and, of course, are not to be found in any collection of his works. They first appeared in print in 1757, in 'Choix de Chansons à commencer de Thibaut de Champagne,' a 12mo. volume, edited by Moncrif. Handel's music had then been published thirty-seven years, and had attained wide popularity in France and Germany. M. Wekerlin, the well-known antiquary and musician of Paris, says:—

"It is beyond a doubt that the theme [music] of 'Plus ne suis' is borrowed from the 'Pièces de Clavecin,' by Handel, and that Moncrif committed a fault in not affixing the name of the author."

William H. Cummings.

The epitaph quoted by Mr. Brand seems a very effectual method of perpetuating more than one "monstrous error." It assumes (1) that Powell was Handel's clerk; (2) that Handel composed the air; (3) that Powell was responsible in some way for the composition.

The first point has been already refuted; but it may be said at once that this mistake is at least pardonable. Handel was organist of the domestic chapel at Canons, now Whitchurch parish church. The other two points may be worth a short examination.

Was Handel the composer of the air now widely known as the 'Harmonious Blacksmith'? It is almost universally admitted that he was not. It has been assigned to Wagenseil, a Viennese composer, who was exceedingly popular in his own country. Handel was the greatest musical plagiarist, and appropriated—conveyed, the wise call it—from contemporaries anything that suited him at the moment. Dr. Crotch gives a list of twenty-nine composers whose work has been laid under contribution by the great master, and Prof. Prout has recently discovered further wholesale "borrowings" from C. Graun. Richard Clark (who published an account of his researches after Powell and his anvil in 1836) prints the piece as "a favourite air by Wagenseil, with variations by Handel." Clark, however, is not to be depended upon. The tune appears in a French collection, "Echos du Temps passé, Recueil de Chansons, Noëls, &c., du 12me au 18me Siècle," published at Paris (n.d.). Here it is set to some words—

Plus ne suis ce que j'ai été,
Et plus ne saurais jamais l'être, &c.—

ascribed, incorrectly, to Clement Marot. These words, with their accompaniment, were incorporated in an earlier collection, 'Choix de Chansons à commencer de Thibaut de Champagne,' by Moncrif. "The music," says Wekerlin, "is certainly posterior to the poetry." Handel popularized the air, and the French version may have been taken from his, or, more probably, from Wagenseil direct.

The third point involves the responsibility of Powell and his anvil, and lays the whole inscription under very serious doubt.

Chrysander, in his great work, is not very satisfactory on this point. He assumes, strangely enough, that Powell was a child at the time, and on this supposition rejects the whole tradition. Richard Clark is not much better, erring on the other side even more decidedly. He says that Handel, "in gratitude to Powell, his clerk (see inscription), called the air by its present name." This, at any rate, is wholly false. The piece was never so named in Handel's lifetime, and certainly not by Handel himself. It appeared as the termination of number five of a set of "lessons for the harpsichord," printed in November, 1720, by Cluer. According to Dr. Rimbault, the title as we know it was first printed by one Lintott, or Lintern, in Bath, towards the close of last century. Lintott's reasons—I have seen two, at least—seem none of the best, and the tradition would fare no better were his name substituted for that of William Powell. Nothing, however, is more certain than the fact that neither Handel nor any of his contemporaries ever knew the title. Mr. Rockstro tries hard to believe the story, and lays stress on the appearance of the air in the collections of Wekerlin and Moncrif. As the latter of these was printed in 1757, it is somewhat difficult to understand what is gained by this theory. He ignores the testimony of Dr. Crotch (who assigned the air to Wagenseil), and justifies a belief in the tradition by asking, "Why should not Powell have inspired the composition?" Schoelcher, who claims all he can for

Handel, regards the legend as extremely doubtful if not wholly mythical. He assigns the air to Wagenseil. The great 'Dictionary' of Sir George Grove is even more decided. The whole tradition is refuted by the fact that the title 'Harmonious Blacksmith' was unknown during Handel's lifetime.

The name has probably grown in course of time, and is by no means the most ridiculous of such appellations. Beethoven's Sonata in c sharp minor (Op. 27, No. 2) is universally accepted as the 'Moonlight' Sonata. A dance of Reissiger's (1822) is known, and will probably be forgotten some day, as 'Weber's Last Waltz.' The *andante con moto* from Mendelssohn's Fourth Symphony (Op. 90) has been popularized as the 'Pilgrims' March.' Numerous instances quite as flagrant will occur to any student of music.

As for Powell and his anvil—the latter, by the way, was considered by a speculative buyer to be worth 14*l.* at a public auction in 1879—opinions may differ; but it is certain that the testimony connecting them with Handel's variations is of the slightest; and why Powell, apart from his virtues as an unharmonious blacksmith, should deserve a monument "by subscription," must remain a mystery for English musicians.

George Marshall.

21, Parkfield Road, Sefton Park, Liverpool.

Burial by Torchlight (8th S. iii. 226, 338, 455; iv. 97, 273; v. 254, 436).—I take the following record from 'Annals of Yorkshire,' a paste-and-scissors volume of much interest, published in Leeds in 1861:—

"Allerton Hall was upwards of four centuries the property and residence of the Kitchingman family. It was the largest and most ancient mansion in Chapeltown, consisting of about sixty rooms, with gardens and pleasure-grounds.....The Kitchingman family for upwards of four hundred years were carried from this hall by torchlight to be interred in the choir of St. Peter's Church, in Leeds; at the interment of any of the family the great chandelier, consisting of thirty-six branches, was always lighted. In the year 1716 Mr. Robert Kitchingman died 7 May, aged one hundred years. He ordered his body to be buried with torch lights at Chapel-Allerton; he was interred on 16 May, when one hundred torches were carried; the room where the body was laid was hung with black, and a velvet pall, with escutcheons, was borne by the chief gentry; the pall-bearers had all scarves, biscuits, and sack; the whole company had gloves. Fifty pounds were given among the poor in the chapel yard on the day of his interment. Mary, his wife, died 28 July, 1716, aged ninety-seven years. She was interred precisely in the same way."—Pp. 137, 138.

St. Swithin.

Margarine (8th S. ix. 228).—Derived, I suppose, from *μαργαρίτης*, because of its "rare pale" appearance, and not from the "margin" of profit allowed to the vendor. It seems to have been a new name in 1876, when Dr. Winter Blythe prints "margarine (l)" in a quotation in which the word occurs ('Dictionary of Hygiene'). But Dr. Pavy, in 1875, wrote, "What was formerly described as margarine proves to be a mixture of palmitine and stearine" ('Food and Dietetics'). But the word thus used indicates a fat, and suggests candles rather than butter. The trade name seems to have arisen a little later. Dr. Willoughby remarks: "Since margarine as the name of the fat has been banished from chemical nomenclature, it has by an Act of 1887 been fixed on as the designation of this imitation butter, known in the trade as oleo-margarine" ('Public Health,' p. 98).

Edward H. Marshall, M.A.

Hastings.

If olive oil be reduced to the temperature of freezing water, 32° F., certain pearl-like bodies will appear. This is margarine, so named from *μαργαρον*, a pearl. It is a constituent of fats and fatty oils; but its use as a substitute for butter is, I imagine, of recent date, although other animal fats have long been used as adulterants or substitutes. Water and salt have been found in inferior butters, sometimes to the extent of upwards of thirty-three per cent.

C. Tomlinson.

Enigma (8th S. ix. 267).—See 'N. & Q.,' 1st S. ii. 10, 77; xii. 365, 520; 2nd S. i. 83; 7th S. ii. 27, 71. To the question here asked for the fourth time the answer is "The Church." A little theological knowledge is, of course, needful to follow this.

C. F. S. Warren, M.A.

Longford, Coventry.

Swans (8th S. ix. 209, 238).—This question has been answered on two occasions in 'N. & Q.,' 2nd S. viii. 416, 524; 7th S. vi. 307, 415. According to Yarrell, in his 'British Birds,' 1856, "In the language of swanherds, the male bird is called a Cob, the female a Pen." These terms are also given in the 'Penny Cyclopædia,' article "Swan"; also in *All the Year Round* for 27 Oct., 1888, in a chapter bearing the same title. None of the many dictionaries to which I have referred gives a meaning to either of the words in this sense.

Everard Home Coleman.

71, Brecknock Road.

Source of Poem (8th S. ix. 248).—

A wealthy cit, &c.

The poem is 'The Cit's Country Box,' and the poet is Robert Lloyd, of Westminster School and Trinity College, Cambridge, died 1764, aged thirty-one, a friend of Churchill. The poem opens:—

> The wealthy cit, grown old in trade,
> Now wishes for the rural shade,
> And buckles to his one-horse chair,
> Old Dobbin, or the foundered mare.

It may be found in 'The Book of Gems,' ed. S. C. Hall, 1840, in vol. ii. p. 231. T. P. Tancock.

Little Waltham.

[The same answer is given by many correspondents.]

STONE AT BEBINGTON, CHESHIRE (8th S. ix. 288).—A full account of the inscriptions, and of the eccentric individual, Thomas Francis, to whom they are due, will be found in 'Memories or Chronicles of Birkenhead' (Liverpool, Howell), a bright and interesting little volume, by Mrs. Hilda Gamlin, a contributor to 'N. & Q.' See pp. 95–8. The same agreeable work contains much information concerning Samuel Ryley, the Itinerant, as to whom URBAN inquired in these pages. H. T.

PLOT TO CAPTURE WILLIAM PENN (8th S. ix. 243).—For all manner of reasons the letter purporting to be by Cotton Mather has the aspect of a clumsy modern forgery. To go no further, Were the words *scamp* and *lot* (for group, company), which occur in it, known in the seventeenth century, either in America or in England?

OMEGA.

PORTRAIT OF PALEY (8th S. ix. 167, 273).—My best thanks are offered to those correspondents who have given information about this portrait. MR. MARSHAM-TOWNSHEND is quite correct.

J. LANGHORNE.

Lamberhurst Vicarage

LADY HESTER STANHOPE (8th S. ix. 266).—An interesting account will be found in *Temple Bar*, November, 1895, and April, 1896, with references to original authorities. WM. H. PEET.

Your correspondent S. should consult 'Travels of Lady Hester Stanhope,' narrated by her physician, and 'Memoirs of Lady Hester Stanhope,' each in three volumes. J. CARRICK MOORE.

BRYNMAWR COLLEGE, U.S.A. (8th S. ix. 189).—I am very glad to send you the programme of the college, and to say that the college is situated ten miles from Philadelphia, in an agreeable suburb. It confers the degrees of B.A., M.A., and Ph.D. It resembles in a great many respects Johns Hopkins University, and ranks among the first of the women's colleges of the United States. I shall be very glad to supply any further information your correspondent may require.

ISABEL MADDISON, B.Sc.Lond.,
Secretary to the President.

Bryn Mawr College, Bryn Mawr, Penn.

CHAMBERS FAMILY (8th S. ix. 268).—J. R. C. can apply direct to Col. W. E. Chambers, care of Grindlay & Co., London, the sole surviving son of the late Col. R. E. Chambers, stating clearly the object in view. W. E. C.

The information sought for in regard to Col. R. E. Chambers, H.E.I.C.S., should be in the records of the military department of the India Office, Whitehall, London. C. MASON.

Villa Byron, Monte Carlo.

PORTRAIT OF MARY, QUEEN OF SCOTS (8th S. ix. 207, 256).—I think the portrait inquired about must be that known as the "Orkney," or "Woodwick" portrait, for many generations in the possession of the family of the Traills of Woodwick, in Orkney, and now in the possession of the Duke of Sutherland. It was painted in France in 1556, when Mary was about fifteen years old, two years before she was married to the Dauphin. The date and name of the painter (the latter I forget) are still legible on the picture. As it is more than forty years since I saw it, when in Westness House, the residence of the late William Traill, I cannot at this late date attempt to describe it. Of this picture the late celebrated artist Sir John Watson Gordon wrote:—

"I have great pleasure in stating that the Orkney portrait of Queen Mary has all the appearance of being perfectly original, and that the arrangement and execution are such as can be found only in the works of an artist well skilled in his profession. I must also add that, in addition to my opinion as to its originality, I consider it one of the most beautiful representations of the Queen I have ever seen."

An ancestor of the Traills of Woodwick came to Orkney as factor for Sir Robert Stuart, Mary's natural brother, who was afterwards created Earl of Orkney by James VI. The portrait had been taken to Orkney by the earl, and had afterwards passed into the possession of the Traills.

R. M. SPENCE, M.A.

Manse of Arbuthnott, N.B.

SPENSER: DESCRIPTIONS OF FISHES (8th S. ix. 228).—Most of these sea monsters are noticed in Miss Phipson's 'Animal Lore of Shakspeare's Time.' She quotes from Olaus Magnus a long description of the whirlpool, which applies, however, to no known species of fish, and adds that the saw-fish is supposed by some writers to have been so called. For the rest, Miss Phipson's explanations agree with MR. BOUCHIER'S suggestions. *Scolopendra* is probably the sea-serpent; *monoceros* is the narwhal or sea-unicorn; the *dreadful fish* is the morse or walrus; *rosmarine* is the same; the *satyr* is the merman; and *siffius* is probably xiphias, the sword-fish.

So far Miss Phipson. Du Bartas classes the whirpool with whales,—

Th' Ork, Whirlpoole, Whale, and huffing Physeter;

and follows Pliny in his description of the *Scolopendra* or sea-centipede, a creature shaped like an earwig, but larger, I presume. It will have struck MR. BOUCHIER that many of Spenser's "fishes" answer to real or fabulous land animals. This is in accordance with the old belief that nothing exists on land which has not its kind in the sea—a notion which figures largely in Du Bartas and in Sir Thomas Browne's 'Vulgar Errors.' To it, of course, we owe such names as "sea-horse" (*Trichecus rosmarus*) and sea-unicorn

(*Monodon monoceros*). Hence, also, the fabulous merman.

I cannot say that these passages in Spenser, considered as poetry, appeal very strongly to me. They are certainly based on truth, but they have too much alloy of fancy—and that grotesque fancy—for my taste. Spenser occasionally exceeds the licence allowed in the grave censure of a writer to whom I have already referred: "These are monstrosities, rarities, or else Poeticall fancies, whose shadowed moralities requite their substantiall falsities: wherein, indeed, we must not deny a liberty." After all, truth is more poetical than fiction. Spenser's long list of monsters does not produce a tithe of the effect of those two verses of Keats:—

> For them the Ceylon diver held his breath,
> And went all naked to the hungry shark.

C. C. B.

Spenser is supposed to have obtained his information about the victims changed by Acrasia into sea monsters from Gesner's 'Historia Animalium' (1558); *vide* Kitchin's edition (Clarendon Press). But the original authority seems to have been Pliny's 'Nat. Hist.' The Hydra, with its ever-springing heads, was a commonplace among classical writers; *cf.*, *e.g.*, Ovid, 'Met.,' ix. 69. The huge size which the whales of his day were said to reach is described by Pliny, bk. ix. 2 ("balænæ quaternum jugerum"). In the work of Gesner there is the picture of a vessel anchored to a whale. The "whirlpoole" is defined by Gesner as the name given by the English to a kind of whale, so that the poet is thinking of the monster, and not of a vortex. The *Scolopendra*, according to Cuvier one of the Annelidæ, is described ix. 67, 3. The other monsters are given by Spenser as described by Gesner. The *xiphias* is mentioned by Pliny, xxxii. 6, as having sunk ships off the coast of Mauretania; *cf.*, too, Ælian., 'Hist. Animal.,' xiv. § 23. HERBERT A. STRONG.

DOILEY (2nd S. ii. 387, 476; 8th S. ix. 156).—It would be highly interesting to know what authority the writer in the *London American* has for the statement quoted by your correspondents. In 'Tenures of Land and Customs of Manors,' by W. C. Hazlitt, 1874, there is no mention of any such tenure as that given in the *London American*. At p. 161 it is stated that "Ela Countess of Warwick holds the manor of Hokenorton, in the county of Oxford, which was of the barony of D'Oyly, of our lord the King in capite, by the serjeanty of carving before the lord our King on Christmas Day, and to have the knife of our lord the King with which she carved." The reference given is to "Pla. Coron., 13 Edw. I., Rot. 30, Oxon." If we assume that the writer's statement is correct, when did the tenure mentioned by him end? It would apparently be before the reign of Edward I., as the Countess of Warwick holds on a different tenure. Furthermore, Can the word *doiley* be found before the seventeenth century? It seems difficult to imagine that so old a custom, fallen into abeyance, should after several centuries give a name to a thing so comparatively modern as a *doiley* or *doily*. F. C. BIRKBECK TERRY.

SMOKING IN CHURCH (8th S. viii. 366; ix. 11, 96).—Whatever may have been the case in Wales and in Essex in the earlier years of the present reign, or in Dumbartonshire in the reign of George II., smoking in church appears, at all events, to be illegal now. I take the following from the *St. James's Gazette* of 17 Jan.:—

"At the ——— Petty Sessions yesterday a labourer was summoned for smoking in church. It appeared that at a Watch Night service the defendant attended, and was seen to be smoking when he went into the church, and smoke was afterwards seen issuing from a pew in which he was sitting with a cigarette between his lips. The magistrates find him 12*s.* 6*d.* and costs."

JONATHAN BOUCHIER.

A SERMON PREACHED AT BLANDFORD FORUM (8th S. viii. 463; ix. 53).—"The sermon preached at Blandford Forum, in 1570, by W. Kethe," is referred to in Brand's 'Popular Antiquities,' vol. i. p. 338.

EDWARD H. MARSHALL, M.A.

Hastings.

MADAME DE SÉVIGNÉ (8th S. ix. 87).—In Monmerqué's edition of Sévigné's 'Letters,' vol. i. p. 335, is the extract from the register of the church of Saint-Sauveur at Grignan, giving the date of her burial on 18 April, 1696, the day after her death on the 17th. J. F. FRY.

Upton, Didcot.

"DOGMATISM" (8th S. ix. 227).—It is remarkable that, though this word is not in Blount, it occurs in the earlier dictionary by Minsheu (1627), who also gives *dogmatist* and *dogmatical*. Cotgrave has the French forms.

WALTER W. SKEAT.

It is scarcely a reply to DR. MURRAY's question to ask another; but who is the reputed author of the modern joke which defines "dogmatism" as "puppyism full grown"? E. WALFORD.

Ventnor.

[It has been assigned to Douglas Jerrold. Nothing is, however, better known than that most current jokes become assigned to the wag or the wit of the epoch.]

WEIGHING THE EARTH (8th S. ix. 224).—In an interesting note at this reference with regard to the place of Cavendish's experiments to determine the mean density of the earth, MR. HERR uses the expression "in which Cavendish first weighed the earth." As this may be misunderstood, it is perhaps well to point out that the first attempt to determine the point experimentally was made on a

mountain in Perthshire by Maskelyne in the year 1774, the principle being, in fact, to compare its attraction with that of the earth. The use of a torsion balance was first suggested by Prof. Michell (Herschel's instructor in the art of grinding specula); but, he dying shortly afterwards (1793), his apparatus passed first into the hands of Wollaston and then into those of Cavendish, who successfully carried out a series of experiments in 1798, and arrived at a result which is probably very near the truth, and has recently received a remarkable confirmation in that obtained by Mr. Poynting from observations made with a common balance. Both, in fact, give a mean density very nearly five and a half times that of water; and it is worthy of notice that Newton, in the 'Principia,' had suggested, by one of his happy conjectures from general considerations, that "verisimile est quod copia materiæ totius in Terrâ quasi quintuplo vel sextuplo major sit quam si tota ex aquâ constaret."

I may add that, by a slip or misprint in MR. HEBB'S note, the name of the late Astronomer-Royal, Sir George Airy, is spelt with a superfluous *e*. W. T. LYNN.

Blackheath.

'A MILLION OF FACTS' (8th S. ix. 104).—The 'Encyclopædia Britannica,' *s.v.* "London," mentions "The new Record Office, in the Tudor style (1851–1856)." EDWARD H. MARSHALL, M.A.

Hastings.

JOSEPH WEEKES (8th S. viii. 487; ix. 36).—The death at Perth, 23 Nov., 1838, of Mr. Weekes, the Irish comedian, is recorded in *Gent. Mag.*, January, 1839, New Series, vol. xi. p. 110. His death was the result of injuries received in the overturn of the Perth mail. DANIEL HIPWELL.

BUNHILL FIELDS BURIAL-GROUND (8th S. ix. 248).—The heedless shifting about of tombstones is one of the evils due to the craze for restoration. Within the last forty years many of the interesting stones and tablets in the large church of Holy Trinity, Hull, have been moved two or three times. In some instances a mural tablet and a floor stone, both relating to one person, have been widely dissevered; although the one may say, "Below are interred," and the other, "Here lie the remains," it is impossible to say where the body was deposited. I copied nearly all the inscriptions in 1867, and noted their positions at that time; but there had been movements about 1835 and 1860, and there has been another since. Gent's 'History of Hull' is of use for some of the older stones. And all this perplexity is caused for the sake, perhaps, of a hideous heating apparatus, a nightmare of an organ, or some staring encaustic tiles.

As soon as a church is threatened with restoration, let somebody who is both interested and competent copy all the inscriptions and note their positions before the work begins. But the carelessness of restorers is not the only fault. Much is due to the apathy of the descendants. There has been a decay of the ancient religious feeling which cared for the very spot where the body had been laid. Nowadays the only care seems to be, "Let us have an inscription," "Let us put up a memorial," "Let us advertise ourselves,"—no matter what or where, so long as it be public. Here is an instance which came under my own notice. A gentleman of position, who likes to think that he is descended from a sixteenth century family of knights and baronets, was asked to help in repairing the tottering monument of one of them, but he declined. W. C. B.

I may mention that when the church of St. Mary at Manchester was taken down, some years ago, and the parish amalgamated with that of St. Anne, and the two graveyards made into pleasure-grounds, I had to do with the details, in my official capacity, under the direction of the deputy town clerk. We first had a careful plan prepared, showing the exact locality of each grave, with a number. The inscription on each stone (with number corresponding to plan) was prepared in book form, verbatim and line for line, and the plan and book were deposited, in duplicate, for future reference, in the Bishop's Registry and the muniment room of the Town Hall. By this means persons interested can ascertain in the future exactly where the graves of their friends were situated, and what were the inscriptions. I was informed by the present courteous deputy town clerk of Liverpool (Mr. Pickmere) that the same course had been taken when the yards adjoining the churches of St. John and St. Peter in that city were dealt with in the same manner. T. CANN HUGHES, M.A.

The Groves, Chester.

JOHN WORTHINGTON (8th S. viii. 408; ix. 34, 118, 276).—I was led to make inquiries about this name because a John Worthington, Emmanuel College, Cambridge, was Vicar of Lamberhurst, 1663–1670, and was buried there. He was ordained deacon 25 Feb. 1642, and cannot well be identified with those mentioned by MR. CHRISTIE and MR. HIPWELL. I am not able to give dates for Worthington of Offenham and Evesham. I am much obliged to correspondents who have given answers to my query. J. LANGHORNE.

Lamberhurst Vicarage.

SIEGE OF DERRY (8th S. ix. 87).—In 'The Siege and History of Londonderry,' edited by John Hempton (Londonderry, John Hempton Diamond and others, 1861), are reprints of Dalrymple's, Walker's, Mackenzie's, and Ash's accounts of the siege. From these B. will be able to extract the names of all the "Collonels" of the eight regiments of the garrison and of many other

officers incidentally mentioned. He will also be put on the scent of other sources of the information he wants. But it is to be feared that materials for a complete list are unattainable.

THORNFIELD.

In "A True Account of the Siege of London-Derry. By the Reverend Mr. George Walker, Rector of Donoghmoore in the County of Tirone, and late Governour of Derry in Ireland. Printed for Robert Clavel and Ralph Simpson, in St. Paul's Church-yard. MDCLXXXIX." (second edition), the names of the principal officers engaged in the gallant defence of Derry occur. They are recorded, under date of 19 April, 1689, as follows :—

"The Garrison seeing they were deserted, are left without a Governour, and having resolv'd to maintain the Town, and to defend it against the Enemy, they considered of some person they could have confidence in, to direct them in the management of this Affair, and unanimously resolv'd to choose Mr. Walker, and Major Baker, to be their Governours dureing the Siege..... These Gentlemen chose Eight Collonels and Regimented the men in this order: Col. Walker, 15 Companies; Col. Baker, 25 Companies; Col. Crofton, 12 Companies; Col. Michelburn, 17 Companies, formerly Col. Skivington's Regiment; Col. Lance, 13 Companies; Col. Mountro, 13 Companies, formerly Col. Whitneys; Col. Hamil, 14 Companies; Col. Murrey, 8 Companies. In all 117 Companies, each Company consisting of 60 men. In all 7,020 men, 341 Officers."

HARRY HEMS.

Fair Park, Exeter.

B. will find as much information as he is likely to get anywhere in the account written by the Rev. Mr. George Walker, "Rector of Donoghmoore in the County of Tirone, and late Governour of Derry in Ireland, 1689." The book is not rare, but it was reprinted in London last year, I think.

APPLEBY.

"ROUGHS" (8th S. ix. 186).—I have always understood that this "expressive word" was formed from the first syllable of "ruffian." The word is included in the 'Slang Dictionary,' 1864, and is defined "coarse or vulgar men." Webster's 'Dictionary' adds to this definition "a swaggerer, a coarse bully." I believe the word is used by Dickens in one of his novels.

F. C. BIRKBECK TERRY.

Dickens may be quoted as one who used this word, I suppose in 1869. He says :—

"I entertain so strong an objection to the euphonious softening of Ruffian into Rough, which has lately become popular, that I restore the right word to the heading of this paper."—'The Uncommercial Traveller,' xxxvi., "The Ruffian."

EDWARD H. MARSHALL, M.A.

Hastings.

ECCLESIASTICAL DIRECTORIES (8th S. viii. 429, 476; ix. 96).—'The Clerical Guide; or, Ecclesiastical Directory,' 1817; second edition, 1822; third edition, 1829; fourth and last edition, 1838, was compiled and edited by Richard Gilbert (1794–1852), printer, whose name appears on the title-page of the third edition. This work furnishes a complete account of the prelates and beneficed clergy in England and Wales, and was the predecessor of the annual 'Clergy List,' which made its appearance in 1841. DANIEL HIPWELL.

TAAFE (8th S. ix. 7, 219).—I much regret to find that there is a sad mistake in my query anent this subject, namely, the very serious omission of the word "great" from before "grandfather of the said Catherine Hope." Mrs. Dromgoole's Christian name was Catherine, and she was related to the Plunket family, of Louth; but I have failed to find any reference to her or her husband in any of the old leases and other documents in possession of my father, nor is she mentioned in Mrs. Catherine Hope's (died, aged seventy-six, in 1848) marriage settlements (*re* leasehold property in Sackville Street for 888 years from September, 1813) registered on 1 July, 1814, the trustees of which were her cousin, Edward Geoghegan, Esq., surgeon, of Dublin, and John Chadwick, merchant, of Drogheda and Manchester, who also married a Miss Dromgoole. I may remark that the Taafe from whom I am descended was Peter Taafe, of Smarmore, third son of John Taafe, of Ballybragan, Louth.

FRANCES TOLER HOPE.

Clapham, S.W.

SIR ROBERT JENKINSON (8th S. ix. 208).—The only knight of this name *temp.* James I. was Sir Robert Jenkinson, of Walcot, co. Oxon, ancestor of the Earls of Liverpool. He was knighted at Theobalds 30 April, 1618, and died in 1645. The Robert Jenkinson who married in 1598 Margaret Carleill was his father. He was of the parish of St. Dunstan's-in-the-West, London, where he was buried 2 December, 1617. He was never knighted. Margaret Carleill, who was daughter of Anthony Burbage, was his second wife. His first wife and the mother of his heir was Bridget, widow of —— Whinyard, of London, and third daughter of his uncle Anthony Jenkinson, the well-known Oriental traveller and ambassador to the Czar Ivan the Terrible, *temp.* Elizabeth. A full pedigree of Jenkinson of Hawkesbury, Earls of Liverpool, appears in 'Miscellanea Genealogica,' second series, vol. v. W. D. PINK.

Robert Jenkinson, of Townley, Lancashire, and Fleet Street, was neither knight nor baronet, but his son Robert was created knight in 1618. The first named was buried in St. Dunstan's-in-the-West. He married Margaret Carleill, of Hampton, co. Middlesex (daughter to Anthony Burbage), widow of Lawrence Carleill, skinner, in 1598. Carleill, citizen and skinner, died in 1597, his will being proved on 10 May of that year. Sir

Robert Jenkinson, the son, died in 1645, the father having died in 1617, buried 2 December. Sir Robert had for wife Anne Mary, only daughter of Sir Robert Lee, of Billeslee, co. Warwick (second son of Sir Robert Lee, Knight, Lord Mayor of London). Both he and his wife are buried in the chancel of Charlbury Church, Oxfordshire. The family came from Bristol, Anthony, of that city, having helped Sebastian Cabot, whose grandson was Anthony, the great traveller, who died 1610. He, too, had become a denizen of London, having his residence in the parish of St. Botolph, Aldersgate Street.

W. H. BROWN.

Cambridge.

BERKS MILITIA (8th S. ix. 188).—Is not Berkshire a "royal" county, having Windsor within its borders. The "royal" designation would extend to all things of a county nature. At Reading it used to be (and, I suppose, is still) the custom to shut up the shops on Coronation Day.

EDWARD H. MARSHALL, M.A.

Hastings.

Would not the reason be because Berkshire is a "royal" county? A. C. W.

"PESSIMISM" (8th S. ix. 26).—This word appears in the 'Imperial Dictionary,' revised by Charles Annandale. Whether Coleridge is responsible for the paternity of the word I cannot say; but Southey seems to have adopted the word and to have used it in the same way as it is used by Coleridge. Southey writes: "Public criticism is, upon works of fine literature, at the very point of *pessimism*" ('Letters,' ii. 253).

F. C. BIRKBECK TERRY.

THE DISCOVERY OF EVELYN'S 'MEMOIRS' (8th S. viii. 245, 317, 458, 495; ix. 95, 218).—I fancy it must make the present lord of the manor of Wotton and Abinger smile when he reads of Mr. Upcott being the *discoverer* of Evelyn's 'Diary,' as if he had been another Nansen. In all the editions published of the work, including Bray's for the "Chandos Classics," there had been great omissions of the text made, besides words added, making nonsense of Evelyn's meaning, and Mr. Evelyn, of Wotton, determined to publish the 'Diary' afresh in the *Abinger Monthly Record*; and such was the peculiarity of the handwriting and its minuteness that the transcriber of the MS. had often to leave blanks for certain words, and when submitted to Mr. Evelyn he failed sometimes to decipher them. To allow the public to judge themselves of the MS., he had a page of it facsimiled, and it was issued in the *Abinger Record* in July, 1893. I have had the pleasure of seeing the book and casually looking at its wonderful minuteness, the custodian of it carefully locking the case where it is shown at Wotton, saying it was the grandest heirloom among many others that he knew.

Mr. Evelyn, when it was determined to stop the *Abinger Monthly Record*, decided to print the finish of Evelyn's 'Diary' as a supplement, so as to please the subscribers, and the last entry in it is dated 3 February, 1706. Twenty-four days after John Evelyn breathed his last at his house in Dover Street, Piccadilly, aged eighty-six. On 4 March his remains were laid in a coffin-shaped tomb of freestone, above ground, in the monumental chancel of Wotton Church. His wife Mary died three years later, and was buried in the same tomb as her husband. There is an inscription of fifteen lines on the tomb. ESSINGTON.

FOLK-LORE: PERFORATED STONES (8th S. v. 308, 397; vi. 55, 153; vii. 413; viii. 52, 192).—My direction as to the precise spot where these might be seen hanging as protectives against the *mal occhio* was, alas! all too definite. When I wrote they had been for years untouched; the cords by which they were suspended were coated with whitewash. Now, not one of them remains, but in their places two of the houses have fresh sheeps' horns, and on another, which up to last year had two venerable holy pebbles, there is a much larger one, daubed with fresh whitewash, and tied with a new piece of string. The eagerness with which the woman wanted to sell it, when I did but look at it, told its own tale, even if she had not afterwards admitted that the old ones were sold. It is evident that to point out the habitat of a superstition is just as unwise as to make known that of a choice plant. I am, however, glad to note that the person who bought these veritable amulets was able to see only what had been pointed out, and has still left, not far off, something which I did not refer to under the above heading, and which he would probably not be able to perceive even now, though it will remain where it is so far as I am concerned.

FRED. T. ELWORTHY.

Amalfi.

ANDREA FERRARA (8th S. ix. 167, 213).—The following quotation from the 'Catalogue, Naval and Military Exhibition, Edinburgh,' 1889, may interest THE EDITOR OF THE 'ENGLISH DIALECT DICTIONARY':—

"'Was Andrea Ferara ever in Scotland? If not, why are his blades so numerous and highly prized in this country? The inquiry interested Sir Walter Scott, Sir Samuel Meyrick, and the late Thomas Thompson. In Scotland the popular belief was that he was a native of Spain, and the reason why he visited Scotland is said to have been that he put to death an apprentice, who discovered the secret by which he brought his blades to such perfection of temper. To avoid pursuit for his act, Andrea fled the country and escaped into France, from whence he is said to have passed into Scotland. Whatever his nationality, it appears to be established that he was born about the year 1555, and belonged to a family

of armourers which had existed in Italy for at least two generations before that time. In the height of his profession, *circa* 1585, he was established at the town of Belluno, in Friuli, an ancient Duchy of Illyria, which in 1420 was added to Venice, and remained under the dominion of the Doges until 1797, and in 1860 was united to the kingdom of Italy. Andrea had a brother Giovan Donato Ferara, who was in business with him; Piero Ferara was his contemporary, and Cosmo Ferara belonged to a period about two generations anterior. The incessant intercourse between Scotland and the Continent led naturally to the bringing in of the blades into this country, so highly prized, and these would probably give the name and fashion to the swords of other makers. Further, as an additional reason for the estimation in which the blades are held, it may be remembered that the broadsword remained the national weapon in Scotland for a hundred years after it had disappeared in other nations before the rapier and small sword; and that the private men in Highland regiments, whether raised for Jacobite or Hanoverian, were armed with it.'—From a learned article on Andrea Ferara in *Cornhill Magazine*, noted by Mr. Robert Glen, F.S.A. Scotland."

HENRY GERALD HOPE.

Clapham, S.W.

I cannot speak for Cosmo; but for the other brothers there is: "In ciudad di Bellun sono gli ingegnosi Maestro Giovan Donato et Maestro Andrea de i Ferrari, ambidue fratelli" (G. M. Cicogna's 'Trattato Militare,' 4to., Venice, 1583, fol. 62), which is quoted in the *Cornhill Magazine* for August, 1865, as appears in 'N. & Q.,' 3rd S. viii. 157. The article is the *locus classicus* for the subject. ED. MARSHALL.

LANDING OF FRENCH TROOPS AT FISHGUARD IN 1797 (8th S. ix. 247).—In addition to the references given by the Editor, I may add the following, from the 'Topographical Dictionary of Wales,' by Samuel Lewis, London, 1834:—

"In the year 1797 (22 February) a French force of about eleven hundred men, under the conduct of General Tate, effected a landing on this coast (Cardigan Bay), within a few miles of the town; but after committing some ravages in the neighbourhood, they were made prisoners by the troops under Lord Cawdor (24 February). This event, though generally referred to Fishguard, took place in the adjoining parish of Llanwnda."

See also William Howitt's 'History of England,' ii. 160, and Haydn's 'Dictionary of Dates.'

EVERARD HOME COLEMAN.

I beg to say that in 1892 Mr. Fisher Unwin published a very interesting account of this invasion, viz., 'The Fishguard Invasion; or, Three Days in 1797.' I may add that one of H.M. ships was christened the Fisgard, after the French pronunciation of the place near which the expedition landed. J. H. BOWEN.

ENVELOPES (8th S. ix. 88, 194).—The following is taken from 'Popular Errors Explained and Illustrated,' by John Timbs, F.S.A. (p. 229):—

"These [postage envelopes] are by no means an invention of our time, as they are commonly thought to be. M. Piron tells us that the idea of a post-paid envelope originated early in the reign of Louis XIV. with M. de Velayer, who in 1658 established (with royal approbation) a private penny-post, placing boxes at the corners of streets for the reception of letters wrapped up in envelopes, which were to be bought at offices established for that purpose. M. de Velayer also caused to be printed certain forms of *billets* or notes applicable to the ordinary business among the inhabitants of great towns, with blanks, which were to be filled up by the pen with such special matter as might complete the writer's object. One of these *billets* has been preserved to our time. Pelisson, Madame de Sévigné's friend, and the object of the *bon-mot* that 'he abused the privilege which men have of being ugly,' was amused at this kind of skeleton correspondence; and under the affected name of Pisandre, he filled up and addressed one of these forms to the celebrated Mlle. de Scuderi in her *pseudonyme* of Sappho. This strange *billet-doux* is still extant; one of the oldest, we presume, of penny-post letters, and a curious example of a prepaying envelope. —*Quarterly Review*, No. 128."

A. C. W.

ADDITIONS TO THE 'NEW ENGLISH DICTIONARY' (8th S. ix. 221).—May I ask, Is every casual modern coinage now to be exalted to the dignity of a dictionary word? My text is *axeless*. Why, you might attach the affix *less* to every noun-substantive in the language! If they could only be found there must be scores of such forms hastily coined to supply a moment's need, and never used again. For instance, Dickens says, I think in his preface to 'Barnaby Rudge, "since then I have been *ravenless*." Is *ravenless* to go into the 'New English Dictionary'? I should suppose that the affix *less* is only rightly used where the thing or quality whose absence is expressed belongs more or less properly to the subject, as we may say that a man is *toothless* or *hairless*.

Or every perverted use of words which a hurried and careless writer makes, are they to enjoy similar promotion? "*Emancipationist*, a.," is that fit for a dictionary because a reviewer scrawls it down in haste, perhaps with a printer's Beelzebub yelling for copy? My mother invariably talked of "hotting" a thing, instead of *heating* it. Is *to hot* a verb for the 'New English Dictionary'? If Dr. Murray wishes for it, I can give him a literary reference, *secundum artem*.

There surely ought to be some limit to all this, just as there will have to be, some time or other, in the British Museum to the accumulation, with absolutely no exception, of every morsel of printed paper whatever—trashy novel, foolish poem, "fit but for the meanest use [as King Richard says in the 'Talisman'] to which [paper] may be put."

C. F. S. WARREN, M.A.

Longford, Coventry.

'SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL' (8th S. ix. 207, 257).—Did not T. Linley set the music to the song in this play? Perhaps MR. CASS will say to what collection of seventeenth century dance music he assigns the whole tune. In an early edition of

the 'Dancing-Master' (1650–1690) there is a tune, 'Half Hannikin,' the first part of which has certainly been made to do duty as the chorus of Sheridan's song. 'Half Hannikin' was a country dance, and must have enjoyed great popularity in its day. The whole Court danced 'Huff Hannikin' at the conclusion of Ben Jonson's masque 'Time Vindicated,' on Sunday, 19 Jan., 1623. Did Linley, in adapting the music to Sheridan's song, help himself to more than this air? It may also be worth inquiring how the words in the last verse (five lines in place of four) were made to fit the present tune. GEORGE MARSHALL.

Sefton Park, Liverpool.

Miscellaneous.

NOTES ON BOOKS, &c.

Dictionary of National Biography. Edited by Sidney Lee. Vol. XLVI. Pocock—Puckering. (Smith, Elder & Co.)

THE appearance of the forty-sixth volume of the 'Dictionary of National Biography' brings the work up to the exact number of volumes constituting the great 'Nouvelle Biographie Générale' of Dr. Hoefer (Firmin Didot frères). Judging, as for reasons well known to bibliographers we may not, by the analogy of the previous work, six-sevenths of Mr. Lee's onerous task would be accomplished. As no collapse similar to that in which the Parisian venture resulted is in this case to be feared, it may more safely be said that three-fourths of the work will soon be in the hands of the public, S and W being the only important letters remaining. The name of foremost importance in this latest instalment is Alexander Pope, who is, naturally, in the hands of Mr. Leslie Stephen. A vivid picture is given of the life and sufferings of this mischievous, unhappy, and inspired creature, whose lapses from rectitude and decency are difficult to understand by all the light that is thrown upon him. His tortuous manœuvres with regard to Curll first, and Swift afterwards, Mr. Stephen does not attempt to explain. Curll Pope treated as wholly unworthy of consideration, a view defensible enough. The transaction with Swift, however, is reprehended as "disgusting," and the only form of apology that is advanced—if apology it is to be considered—is that Pope, when he began to lie, did not know "how many and what disgraceful lies he would have to tell." Pope's calumnies of Addison are said to have originated in "a simple desire to give literary polish." His correspondence with Martha and Teresa Blount is on terms of a familiar family friend, and his language, though it has at times playful gallantry, has "passages of strange indecency." The quarrel with Cibber, in which Pope was worsted, is passed over lightly, as are, indeed, most of Pope's literary animosities. Lady Bolingbroke's phrase concerning him is quoted, that he was a politician "about cabbages and turnips," and could "hardly drink tea without a stratagem." His fine qualities, it is said, animated his best poetry; and the singular beauty of his personal compliments is said to have been noticed by all judicious critics. This is true; but his compliments lack warmth, beauty, and sincerity beside the best of those of the Tudor poets. The biography constitutes an important addition to our knowledge of the man. Of Winthrop Mackworth Praed, concerning whom also he writes, Mr. Stephen says that 'The Red Fisherman' shows an imaginative power which tempts a regret for the diffidence which limited his aspirations. The name of the editor scarcely appears. The most important article he contributes is, perhaps, that on poor "Jeff" Prowse, the Bohemian journalist and humourist, who died at Nice, whither he was sent by the contributions of his fellows, some of them poorer, even, than he. Prowse once published in the *Daily Telegraph* as prose a poem every alternate rhyme in which was Mentone. Thomas Preston, the author of 'The Tragedy of Cambises, King of Percia,' whence arose Falstaff's phrase, "I must speak in passion, and I will do it in King Cambyses' vein," is another of Mr. Lee's contributions. It will show how up-to-date is the work that a life of our contributor Sir Henry Ponsonby, only just dead, is included in the present volume. The stormy life of Priestley is told by the Rev. A. Gordon, and that of Porteous by Mr. T. F. Henderson. Prof. Jebb writes an excellent life of Porson, equally brilliant and sympathetic, and, while crediting him with eccentricity, holds, naturally enough, that many of the stories told concerning him are apocryphal. Mr. Seccombe has taken up a portion of the work previously undertaken by Mr. Lee, and sends excellent lives of men such as John Pomfret (the poet), Alexander Popham, Abraham Portal (dramatist), and Sir Robert Porter (painter and traveller). Miss Jane Porter, the author of 'Scottish Chiefs,' and her sister Anna Maria are in the hands of Miss Lee. Among many valuable contributions of Mr. C. H. Firth are the lives of Endymion Porter and Prynne. Mr. W. P. Courtney, Mr. Russell Barker, Mr. Boase, and Mr. Rigg remain chief supporters of the work, while Prof. Laughton still supplies lives of the great sailors. The Rev. William Hunt deals with Adam Port, and Mr. Gairdner's great knowledge is shown in his lives of Cardinal Pole and others. The writer of the life of John Poole assigns, in mistake, to that prolific dramatist 'Byzantium,' which is by Edward Richard Poole. Pollok, of 'The Course of Time,' is dealt with by Mr. Thomas Bayne; Edward Pococke, the Orientalist, by Mr. Stanley Lane-Poole; and Polidori by Dr. Garnett. Another life that should not be omitted is that of Prior, by Mr. Austin Dobson.

Plutarch's Lives of the Noble Grecians and Romans. Englished by Sir Thomas North. Vols. V. and VI. (Nutt.)

IT is pleasant to welcome the conclusion of this issue of North's 'Plutarch,' the most ambitious work yet undertaken as a portion of Mr. Henley's admirable series of "Tudor Translations." Pleasant also is it to congratulate the owners of a series likely never to be reprinted on the fact that not a few of the volumes are already out of print, and unattainable except at an enhanced price, and that among those already absorbed are, or shortly will be, the early volumes of the 'Plutarch.' Whether the success that has attended this spirited venture will embolden the publisher to go further in the same direction, and give us Philemon Holland's rendering of Plutarch's 'Morals,' which also occupies a conspicuous place among Tudor translations, remains to be seen. We are far from urging a course of the kind, since for one student of the 'Morals' there are a dozen, probably a score, readers of the 'Lives,' and also because we boast possession of a folio copy as well as of a precious copy of the French translation of Amyot. We but put forward the suggestion for what it is worth. The volumes now issued are those of greatest interest to the student of Shakspeare, vol. v. opening with the life of Julius Cæsar (second portion), and vol. vi. with that of Mark Antony, the two lives of which Shakspeare has made most use. No long time has, indeed, elapsed since these illustrative portions of Plutarch were specially reprinted for the sake of Shakspearolaters,

This is, of course, not the place in which to dwell upon the use made by Shakspeare of these lives. A dozen different editions of Shakspeare can probably be named from which such information can be derived. On re-perusing, however, these lives in the handiest as well as the handsomest shape in which they are acceptable, we cannot but be struck again with the extent of Shakspeare's indebtedness as well as with the magnificent use the dramatist has made of his materials. To those familiar with 'Julius Cæsar' and with 'Antony and Cleopatra,' memory supplies a running and unwritten comment upon the pages of Plutarch. The loveliest and stateliest as well as the most dramatic passages in the plays are suggested by the historian. Among other lives of supreme interest contained in the concluding volumes are those of Cato Utican—we use North's own titles—Demetrius, Artaxerxes, Galba, and Otho. In congratulating our readers upon the work already accomplished in this series, we rejoice to add that further treats are in store, and that one of the forthcoming volumes will consist of Shelton's fine translation of 'Don Quixote.'

The Oxford English Dictionary. Edited by Dr. James A. H. Murray.—*Field—Fish*, Vol. IV., by Henry Bradley. (Oxford, Clarendon Press.)

THE latest quarterly instalment of the 'Oxford English Dictionary' differs in some respects from all its predecessors. It is concerned principally with words that are "among the oldest and the most frequently used in the language," many of which, on account of "the multiplicity of their senses and applications," have required to be illustrated at "more than average length." As a consequence partly of this, the section comprises but 766 main words, a number smaller than in any previous section. On the other hand, as a result of the extraordinary abundance of the combinations of certain important substantives, the total of words is larger than usual. These facts we draw from the preliminary note which accompanies the volume. From this we also learn that there has been in the case of the words now dealt with little opportunity for striking novelty, the derivation of most of the words having been settled by previous investigators. The quotations throw, however, new and often unexpected light on the origin of the senses of words now current, and the facts are presented with an accuracy and completeness of detail not previously obtainable. Few instances of the result of conscientious labour can be found more exemplary than those under the word "file," both as substantive and verb. "Field," half-way through which the section begins, is also an interesting word. "To lay against the field" is first heard of in 1771, the hunting-field is heard of in 1806, and the cricket-field in 1830. A "field day" in the military sense goes back to the middle of last century.

Jewish Ideals, and other Essays. By Joseph Jacobs. (Nutt.)

WE are not at all sure that the world desired to be made acquainted with the various stages of mental development through which Mr. Jacobs has passed and to a statement of which he devotes his preface; but we are quite certain that the world of letters—and, indeed, we would add, of history also—would be considerably worse off if they had not received the brilliant essay which gives the title to this book. It is strong, pathetic, philosophical; it lays bare the inner life of a great people; it indicates the necessity for our own people to learn a much-needed lesson from this hitherto neglected factor in the history of the Hebrew race; and, if we mistake not, it points to a canker-spot in all Western civilization. This is high praise, but not too high, and we ask our readers to judge for themselves.

The other essays are of unequal merit. Written at different times for different objects—a review, a lecture, a letter, or an essay—they are all interesting, but not all worth preserving in permanent form. The paper on 'The Jewish Diffusion of Folk-tale' is about the weakest thing we remember ever to have read of Mr. Jacobs's, but we are glad to get his interesting study of 'The London Jewry, 1209,' and his ingenious essay on 'Little St. Hugh of Lincoln.' Perhaps as a specimen of the humorous essay, after the style of the old *Spectator* period, the letter on 'The Solution of the Jewish Question' might be specially referred to; but we do not appreciate the essay on George Eliot's 'Mordecai' nor that on 'Browning's Theology.'

Mr. Jacobs is proud of his race, and, we are glad to think, proud of his country; and he states in no niggard fashion the historical freedom with which England has opened her shores to those who would peaceably dwell within them.

A NEW edition of James Waylen's 'The House of Cromwell' is announced by Mr. Elliot Stock for early publication. It will be thoroughly revised, and greatly added to, under the editorship of Canon Cromwell, one of the descendants of the Protector. Numerous portraits will illustrate the volume.

THE Indexes to the Third Series of Mr. J. M. Cowper's 'Canterbury Marriage Licences' are now in the press. This series (of which only 108 copies are printed) covers the period 1661–1676. The Fourth (and final) Series, bringing the work to 24 March, 1700/1, is now ready for the printer, and will complete this part of the work.

A NEW quarterly journal, under the title *Cheshire Notes and Queries*, will be issued during the present month. It will be devoted to the antiquities, family history, parochial records, folk-lore, local customs, and traditions of the county whose name it bears, and will be published by Mr. Elliot Stock.

Notices to Correspondents.

We must call special attention to the following notices:

ON all communications must be written the name and address of the sender, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

WE cannot undertake to answer queries privately.

To secure insertion of communications correspondents must observe the following rule. Let each note, query, or reply be written on a separate slip of paper, with the signature of the writer and such address as he wishes to appear. Correspondents who repeat queries are requested to head the second communication "Duplicate."

J. D. ("Burial in Wool").—For full information on this subject see 7th S. xi. 224, 333.

INQUIRER ("Kaiser: Kaisar").—Both words are forms of Cæsar=emperor.

C. K. D. ("Oil on troubled waters").—Consult Indexes to 'N. & Q.'

CORRIGENDUM.—P. 285, col. 2, l. 18 from bottom, after "Eye" insert *and*.

NOTICE.

Editorial Communications should be addressed to "The Editor of 'Notes and Queries'"—Advertisements and Business Letters to "The Publisher"—at the Office, Bream's Buildings, Chancery Lane, E.C.

We beg leave to state that we decline to return communications which, for any reason, we do not print; and to this rule we can make no exception.

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The ROXBURGHE BALLADS.
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The LIBRARIES of FICTION.
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MUSIC—The Week; Gossip; Performances Next Week.
DRAMA—The Week; Library Table; Gossip.
MISCELLANEA.

The ATHENÆUM for April 4 contains Articles on

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Printed by JOHN C. FRANCIS, Athenæum Press, Bream's-buildings, Chancery-lane, E.C.; and Published by the said JOHN C. FRANCIS at Bream's-buildings, Chancery-lane, E.C.—Saturday, *April* 18, 1896.